

Mr. McAtee, and recently winged one of a flock of five, which he followed and almost overtook. He was within a few feet of it before it got under the ice and escaped, and is confident of the identification.

The Barnegat specimen of the Ruddy Sheldrake secured by Mr. Eddy was killed November 14, 1916, while he was gunning on the east point of Sloop Sedge in Barnegat Bay. It was mounted and is still in his possession. It was recently again examined by Dr. Stone, who detected in the specimen no evidences of past captivity. It seems in all respects normal.

A "Yellow" Duck, quite unlike any bird known to old gunners who saw it, was killed last winter near Poplar Branch, Currituck Co., N. C., but the specimen was not preserved.

These reports suggest that at any time we may learn of other examples of *Casarca ferruginea* taken on the Atlantic Coast.—GEO. BIRD GRINNELL, *New York City*.

***Exanthemops* Elliot an Excellent Genus.**—The name *Exanthemops* Elliot (New and Unfig. Birds North Amer., II, pt. IX, 1868, pl. XLIV and text; type, by original designation, *Anser rossii* Cassin) is now used in subgeneric sense under the genus *Chen*, for *Anser rossii* Cassin. It was, however, originally proposed as a generic term; and the group somewhat recently has been rediagnosed and revived by its original describer (Elliot, Wild Fowl U. S. and Brit. Poss., 1898, pp. 268, 269). That this, moreover, is well justified is evidenced from an examination of the three species, *Chen hyperborea* (Pallas), *Chen carulescens* (Linnæus), and *Chen rossii* (Cassin). The first and second of these are strictly congeneric and constitute the genus *Chen* Boie; but the last differs so much and so fundamentally, that it ought not to remain in the same genus. The group that it represents, to which of course the name *Exanthemops* Elliot is applicable, may be diagnosed as follows: Similar to *Chen*, but bill relatively as well as actually shorter and not as long as the head; commissure not widely gaping; base of maxilla much wrinkled and warty in adult; anterior outline of the feathering on the sides of the base of the maxilla nearly straight, instead of triangular or strongly convex; tarsus $1\frac{3}{4}$ (instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$) times the exposed culmen; wing about $8\frac{3}{4}$ (instead of 7) times the exposed culmen. One of the characters given by Elliot (Wild Fowl U. S. and Brit. Poss., 1898, p. 268) — "depth [of bill] at base less than half the length of the culmen," appears not to hold, since there is no difference in this respect between *Exanthemops* and the species of *Chen*. The genus *Exanthemops* as here recognized is monotypic, and its only species will now stand as *Exanthemops rossii* (Cassin).—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Notes on the Structure of *Anseranas semipalmata*.—The remarkable Australian Pied or Semipalmated Goose has been variously regarded as a member of the Anserinæ (Newton, Dictionary of Birds), as an independent subfamily, Anseranatinae (Salvadori, Catalogue of Birds), and as of family rank, Anseranatidæ (Stejneger, Standard Natural History).